



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

by Mr. Constantin Benoit, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Haiti on behalf of the Republic of Haiti.

Done in duplicate in the English and French languages at the city of Port-au-Prince on the third day of October, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

[SEAL.] A. BAILLY-BLANCHARD.
[SEAL.] C. BENOIT.

TREATY BETWEEN ITALY AND THE KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS
AND SLOVENES¹

Signed at Rapallo, November 12, 1920

The Kingdom of Italy and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, desiring to establish between themselves a state of sincere friendship and cordial relations for the common good of the two peoples; the Kingdom of Italy, recognizing in the constitution of the neighboring States the consummation of one of the loftiest purposes of the war sustained by it; His Majesty the King of Italy has named as his plenipotentiaries: Chevalier Giovanni Giolitti, President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of the Interior; Count Carlo Sforza, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Professor Ivanoe Bonomi, Minister of War;

His Majesty the King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes has named as his plenipotentiaries: M. Milenko R. Vesnitch, President of the Council of Ministers; Dr. Ante Trumbic, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Costastojanovic, Minister of Finance;

Who, having exchanged their full powers, which have been recognized as being valid, have agreed as follows:

The Boundaries of Istria

Art. I. Between the Kingdom of Italy and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes the following boundaries are established:

From the Pec mountain (point 1511), common to the three boundaries of Italy, Austria and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, as far as the Jalovez mountain (point 2643) a line to be determined on the spot with a general direction of north and south, which passes through point 2277 (Ponca).

From the Jalovez mountain (point 2643) a line which follows the watershed between the basin of the Sava da Wurzen as far as the Tricorno mountain (Triglav point 2863), thence the watershed between the basin

¹ Translated from *Il Messaggero*, Rome, November 13, 1920.

of the Isonzo and that of the Sava da Wochein (Bohiny) to the northeasterly side of the Mosaic mountain (point 1602), touching point 2348 of the Vogel, 2003 of the Lavsevic, 2086 of the Kuk.

From the northeasterly side of the Mosaic mountain to the easterly side of the Porzen mountain (point 1631) a line to be determined on the spot with the general direction of north and south.

From the easterly side of the Porzen mountain (point 1631) to the easterly side of the Blegos mountain (point 1562) a line to be determined on the spot with a general direction of west and east, leaving the hamlet of Dautscha to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and that of Novaka to Italy.

From the easterly side of the Blegos mountain (point 1562) to the easterly side of the Bevk mountain (point 1050) a line to be determined on the spot with a general direction of northeast, southwest, leaving the hamlets of Loskovza, Kopacnica and Zaveden to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and the two passes of Podlanischam to Italy.

From the easterly side of the Bevk mountain (point 1050) to a point directly west of the hamlet of Hotedrazica, a line to be determined on the spot which leaves the hamlets of Javerjudol, Ziri, Opale, Hlevische, Rvto, Hotedrazica, to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes; the Prapretni mountain (point 1006) and the hamlets of Bresnike, Vrednik, Zavratac, Madwedjeberdo to Italy. Thence to the hamlet of Zelse a line which at first follows to the west the ditch adjacent to the highway of Hotedrazica Planina, leaving the hamlets of Planina, Unek, Zelse and Radek to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. From the hamlet of Zelse to Cabranska a line to be determined on the spot with a general direction of northwest, southeast, which at first follows the easterly slope of the Pomario mountain (Javornik point 1268), leaving the hamlets of Dolenia, Vas, Dolenje, Jezero and Otok to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and the peaks of point 875, point 985, point 963 to Italy. Thence on the easterly slope of the Bicka Gora (point 1236) and of the Pleka Gora (point 1067), leaving to Italy the hamlet of Lescova Dolina and the Bivi road of point 912 west of Skodnik, and of point 1146 east of Cifri (point 1399), it meets Cabranska, which will remain in the territory of Italy, together with the highway running along the easterly slope of the Nevoso mountain of Lescova Dolina to Cabranska.

From Cabranska to Griza (point 502) a line to be determined on the spot with a general direction of northeast, southwest, which passes to the east of the Trestenico mountain (Trestenek point 1243), touches point 817 south of Suhova, passes south of Zidovje (point 660), thence east of Griza (point 502), leaving the hamlets of Clana and of Bresa to Italy and that of Studena to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

From Griza (point 502) to the boundaries of the State of Fiume, a line to be determined on the spot which has the general direction of north and

south, to meet the road Rupa Castua, about half-way between Jussici and Spincici; thereupon it cuts the said road, embracing to the west the hamlets of Miseri and Trinaitici, which remain in the possession of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes; it meets the road Mattuglie Castua above the meeting of the cross-roads east of Mattuglie; thence it meets at the road Fiume Castua the northern boundaries of the Free State of Fiume and exactly at the northernmost point of the hamlet of Rubesi (the point of intersection of the road Croce di Tomaticci, about 500 meters south of the point of intersection of the three roads west of Castua). **As long as the regular recorded roads have not been systematized in Italian territory, the use of the aforementioned roads and of the turnpike of the three roads west of Castua will remain in full and free use both for the Kingdom of Italy and for the State of Fiume.**

Italian Sovereignty Over Zara

Art. II. Zara and the territory described below are recognized as forming a part of the Kingdom of Italy.

The territory of Zara of Italian sovereignty comprises the city and the taxable commune of Zara and the taxable communes (subdivisions) of Borgo Erizzo Cerno, Boccagnazza, and that part of the taxable commune (subdivision of Dielo) determined by a line which, starting from the sea about 700 meters southeast of the village of Dielo, runs in a straight north-easterly line to point 66 (Gruz).

A special convention will regulate matters pertaining to the execution of this article, with regard to the commune of Zara and its relations to the district and province of Dalmatia, and will regulate the reciprocal relations between the territory assigned to the Kingdom of Italy and the rest of the territory hitherto forming a part of the same commune, district and province, belonging to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, including the equitable partition of the provincial and communal property and the archives relating thereto.

Art. III. Furthermore, there are recognized as forming a part of the Kingdom of Italy the islands of Cherzo and Lussin, with the smaller islands and the sand-banks included in the respective juridical districts, also the smaller islands and the sand-banks included in the administrative boundaries of the province of Istria, in so far as they were given to Italy by the above provisions, and the islands Lagosta and Pelagosa with the adjacent islets.

All the other islands which belonged to the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy are recognized as forming a part of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

The Free State of Fiume

Art. IV. The Kingdom of Italy and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes recognize the full liberty and independence of the State of

Fiume and bind themselves to respect it at all times. The State of Fiume is constituted:

(a) Of the "corpus separatum" which is at present bounded by the frontiers of the City and District of Fiume.

(b) Of a tract of land, formerly belonging to Istria, bounded as follows:

In the north: by a line to be determined on the spot which, starting due south of the hamlet of Castua, meets on the road S. Mattia Fiume the boundary of the "corpus separatum," leaving the inhabitants of Serdoci north of Nosti to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and leaving the whole road which, north of the railroad through Mattuglie and at the intersection of the three roads of point 377 west of Castua, leads to Rupa, to the State of Fiume;

In the west: by a line which from Mattuglie descends to the sea at Proluca, leaving the railway station and the locality of Mattuglie in Italian territory.

With Regard to the Delimitation of the Boundaries

Art. V. The boundaries of the territories mentioned in the preceding articles shall be traced on the spot by boundary commissioners, composed one-half of delegates of the Kingdom of Italy, and one-half of delegates of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. In case of disagreement, the President of the Swiss Confederation shall be invited to act as arbiter and his decision shall be final.

For the sake of clearness and greater precision, there is annexed to the present treaty a map of a scale of 200,000, on which the direction of the boundaries as mentioned in Arts. I and IV is given.

Art. VI. The Kingdom of Italy and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes will call together a conference composed of experts and competent persons of the two countries within two months from the going into force of the present treaty. The said conference shall, within the shortest possible time, make to the two governments precise proposals upon all the questions tending to establish the most cordial, economic and financial relations between the two countries.

The Protection of Italians in Dalmatia

Art. VII. The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes declares that it recognizes the following principles in favor of Italian citizens and Italian interests in Dalmatia:

(1) The concessions of an economic character made by the Government and the public corporations of the States to which the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes has succeeded, to Italian societies and citizens, and those possessed by virtue of legal titles of concessions up to November 12, 1920, are fully respected, the Government of the Kingdom

of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes undertaking to maintain all the obligations assumed by previous governments.

(2) The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes agrees that Italians domiciled up to November 3, 1918, in the territory of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, which by virtue of the treaties of peace with Austria and Hungary, and by virtue of the present treaty, is recognized as forming a part of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, shall have the right of electing to be Italian citizens within one year from the going into force of the present treaty, and they are freed from the obligation of transferring their domicile outside of the territory of the aforementioned kingdom. They shall preserve the free use of their own language and the free exercise of their own religion, with all the advantages inherent in this freedom;

(3) The degree of doctor and other university titles formerly attained by citizens of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in universities and other institutions of advanced studies of the Kingdom of Italy, shall be recognized by the Government of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes as valid in its territory, and they shall confer professional rights equal to those derived from the doctorate and from titles obtained from the higher universities in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

Questions pertaining to the validity of advanced studies which have been pursued by the aforementioned Italians in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and by the aforementioned citizens of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in Italy, shall form the subject of a later agreement.

Art. VIII. In the interest of good intellectual and moral relations between the two peoples, the two governments shall conclude as soon as possible a convention which shall have the purpose of intensifying the intimate reciprocal development of cultural relations between the two countries.

Art. IX. The present treaty is drawn up in two copies: one in Italian and one in Serbo-Croatian.

In case of disagreement, the Italian shall be the deciding one, as being the language known to all the plenipotentiaries.

In faith whereof, the aforementioned plenipotentiaries have set their hands to the present treaty.

Done at Rapallo, November 12, 1920.

Signed: GIOVANNI GIOLITTI, CARLO SFORZA, IVANOE BONOMI, MILENKO R. VESNITCH, ANTE TRUMBIC, COSTA STOIANOVITCH.